STORY STRUCTURE BREAKDOWN FOR THE ESSAY "SEMAJNFINA PROMENO KUN KOJOTOJ"

This document breaks down the story structure for the essay "Semajna Promeno kun Kojotoj", written in Esperanto. While the essay itself can only be read by those who understand the Esperanto language, the contents of the essay can be generally understood by examining the plot structure described in this document.

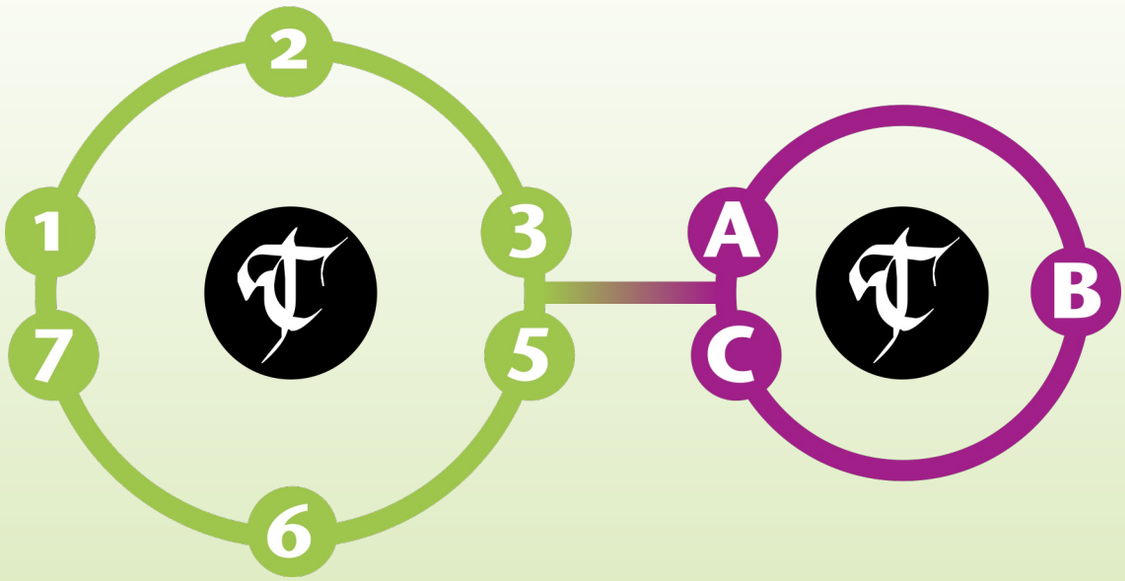
The essay uses a chiastic structure, which is visualized in graphic on the next page. A chiastic structure is one in which one half of the story mirrors the other half, and was used often as a device in older, orally transmitted stories. The structure made stories easier to remember and created a sense of momentum in a story while keeping things simple and easy to understand.

In this case, the structure is represented using a graph composed of circles and nodes, as seen on the next page. The green circle represents the main story of the essay, while the fuschia circle represents a smaller story about half-way through. The nodes marked 1 through 3 represent the first half of the story, with the substory representing a mid-point, before continuing on with the remainder of the main story, nodes 5 through 7.

Because a chiastic structure involves one half of the story mirroring the other, the graph could be interpreted as follows:

- Node 1 is associated with Node 7
- Node 2 is associated with Node 6
- Node 3 is associated with Node 5
- The substory is the midpoint for the main story. For the substory:
    - Node A is associated with Node C
    - Node B is the midpoint
- The mainstory continues with Node 5 onward
- The T in the center represents the theme of the essay. For the purposes of the essay, everything revolves around one theme, but it could just as easily have been multiple related themes.

On the following page is the graph and explanations of the nodes.



The theme of the story centers around compromise, and is the central concept for each node, despite the fact that the word is only mentioned in the first and last paragraphs.

1 The narrator compromises by putting off some errands to go for a walk.

2 The narrator must move from shade to shade because the path has so little.

3 The narrator must put up a loud, shirtless man bicycling by during the walk.

A The narrator notices a sign warning residents of coyotes in the area.

B The narrator muses on how the city uses coyotes as cheap pest control.

C The narrator tries to ignore more coyote signs, but can't help notice them.

5 The narrator takes a turn and spies a warmly-dressed homeless woman.

6 The narrator notes the shade of the buildings as he walks down a sidewalk.

7 The narrator compromises with a noisy, shady street over a sunlit path.

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